and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation for the finance given for the projects relating to the Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(b) when the NSFDC has been working on no profit-no loss basis then what are the reasons for charging such exorbitant interest;

(c) whether NSFDC propose to reduce interest rate;

(d) what is the establishment cost and other operational post of the NSFDC-; and

(e) what steps are being taken to reduce these costs?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The .merest rates being charged by National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) are as under:—

Amounts of Loan from NSFDC per unit/profit centre	Interest per annum Scheduled Caste Development Corporation (SCDC)	Chargeable to Beneficiary
Upto Rs. 1.00 lakh	4%	6%
Above Rs. 1.00 lakhs and below Rs. 5.00 lakh	6%	8%
Rs. 5.00 lakhs and above	8%	10%

The difference of 2% is for the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations to meet their cost of handling NSFDC schemes.

(b) The interest rate being charged by NSFDC are low compared with market rate. Though NSFDC is a non-profit making organisation yet rate of interest is to meet its administrative expenses as there are no separate funds provided for the same. Whatever excess of income is earned is also deployed for providing financial assistance to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, including grants for their training expenses.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration at this stage:

(d) Establishment cost of NSFDC is Rs. 98.00 lakh and other operational cost is Rs. 55.00 lakhs ior the year 1994-95 (unaudited).

(e) The Corporation have taken various measures to reduce the establishment and other expenditure, the details of which are as under:—

(i) Expenditure on conveyance, hiring taxi/scooters, photocopier has been reduced to the barest minimum;

(ii) Cost of running and maintenance of staff cars has also been considerably reduced; and

(iii) Expenditure on telephones being used at Office/residences has also been minimised.

Groundnut production in Gujarat

*532. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast scope for the expansion of groundnut production in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to increase the areas under groundnut cultivation and also to create

adequate marketing facilities for the sale of groundnut; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken to increase the production and to provide the marketing facilities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) and (b) There is scope of increasing production of groundnut in Gujarat State. The yield of kharif groundnut fluctuates often depending upon weather situation. The production of groundnut can increase in Saurashtra and Kutch region of Gujarat through increase in yield levels by providing irrigation at critical stages as life saving irrigation to kharif groundnut under drought situation.

(c) and (d) There are possibilities of increasing area under summer groundnut. The potential areas for expansion of groundnut cultivation are Dang (North Gujarat), Kutch-Bhuj region and coastal areas of Una, Talala, Kodinar and Bhavnagar. Government provides financial support for area expansion to all the oilseed crops including groundnut through the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Oilseed Production Programme (OPP). Under this programme assistance is provided to the farmers for the production and distribution of seeds, minikits, gypsum and pyrites, sprinkler sets, improved farm implements, rhizo-bial cutlure and by organising frontline and general demonstrations on farmers' fields.

Groundnut is an established crop of Gujarat State and an elaborate marketing net-work already exists. The Government agencies like National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Gujarat Cooperative Oilseed Grower's Federation (GROFED) and Gujarat Cooperative Marketing Federation provide marketing support to groundnut growers in the State. In addition, the private channel of marketing including millers and exporters also exist.

Inclusion of Human Rights subject in curriculum of LLB course

*533. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Law School has included Human Rights as a subject in its curriculum for five years integrated LLB course presently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) which other universities/law schools do offer human rights as a subject for their respective LLB course;

(d) the details thereof; and

(e) what steps are being taken to include Human Rights in the law course curriculum throughout the country in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the UGC, 'Fundamental Rights' in the Indian Constitution are taught as a full course in the second year L.L.B. in the National Law School of India University, Bangalore. 'International Human Rights Instruments' are also taught alongwith this course. Besides, optional courses on 'Human Rights Law and Practice'; 'Women and the Law', 'Refugee Law' and 'Modules on Rights of the Child' are also included in the said course.

(c) and (d) Universities are statutory autonomous organisations and courses in various subjects are introduced by these institutions themselves. The information regarding the universities/Law Schools offering 'Human Rights' as a subject as part of their L.L.B. courses is not maintained by the UGC.

(e) The UGC considered the matter in its meeting held on 23rd March, 1995, and decided that human rights educations may be imparted alongwith development issues in a holistic way and not as a separte course,,